

## The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, AUG. 20, 1853.

## OUR SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Various unfounded rumors have been put in circulation in relation to our subscription list, we deem it due to our friends to state the facts.

During the last three weeks, ending on Wednesday the 17th, we had lost just forty-two and received forty-six new subscribers. This includes discontinuances and new subscriptions from all quarters. We have also received most encouraging letters from friends in various parts of the State, coupled with assurances that our list shall be materially increased. A friend, for example, writes us as follows from Halifax County:

"I requested the Postmaster at this place to write you to discontinue the Weekly Standard, because I received it so irregularly; but for fear you might think that I disapproved your course in the late campaign in the Raleigh District, I now, by way of endorsing your course, send you what is due on the Weekly, which is \$4, and \$4 in advance for the Semi-Weekly. So long as you stand upon Democratic principles you need not fear, for the Democracy will sustain you."

This is one letter out of many which we have received of a similar character. Another friend writes to know how many subscribers we have lost, proferring to obtain others to make up the loss.

What we say to one we say to all—our list is increasing, and our business is better now than has ever been before. The threat to break us down has expended itself in this air. Our equanimity has not been in the slightest degree disturbed; we stand on principle, and fear nothing. We hope, for the good of the cause, to add to our list by hundreds during the approaching Fall and Winter. Give us five thousand subscribers, and we will promise in return to show some good results from our labors in the campaign of 1854.

## THE PACIFIC ROAD.

The Whig papers are taking it for granted, because Mr. Secretary Davis and Mr. Secretary Guthrie recently made some remarks in public in favor of the Pacific Road as a government measure, that Gen. Pierce is committed to the scheme. They are not willing to await the annual message of the President in order to see what he says of the measure, or whether indeed he will allude to it at all as a measure claiming the aid directly of the federal treasury; but they assume, in advance, that he must necessarily be bound by the declarations of his Secretaries. This is unfair. Gen. Pierce has, we doubt not, much respect for the opinions of Mr. Davis and Mr. Guthrie, and the full confidence in their integrity; but he is the President, and will speak for himself when he comes to address Congress in December next. The people of the States will hear him with the respect and attention due to the great office he holds as well as to himself; and whatever others may have said or intimated, we entertain no fears that he will announce any proposition or press any measure in opposition to the well-established principles of the Republican party. Our confidence in Gen. Pierce is as strong as if not stronger than it is in any other living statesman; and it is so because we have seen him tested in the furnace of Abolition and Consolidation, and no blemish upon his bright escutcheon. He is a New-Hampshire Democrat, and as such, a disciple of the school of '98 and '99.

We repeat, then, whatever may be the aspect which this Pacific Railroad question may assume in the future, it is but common justice that the people should await what President Pierce may have to say on his own signature. We say the people, without resort to parties—for this is a question of too much magnitude to be controlled or decided by party influences. We take it for granted that every citizen would be gratified to see this magnificent work effected. We have no doubt it will be, in due time. Its effects upon the prosperity of this continent and upon the commerce of the world, cannot fail to be highly important and beneficial.

## ANDREW JOHNSON.

This distinguished man, a native of this City, has been elected Governor of Tennessee by more than three thousand majority. His majority in Greene, the County of his residence, was 1,013—four hundred and eighty-nine more than Gen. Pierce received. "We have returns," says the Nashville Union, of the 10th inst., "but from about two-thirds of the vote of the State, yet enough to know that Andrew Johnson has been chosen Governor of Tennessee by a majority of more than three thousand—the largest majority any candidate has received for the office in ten years. He has achieved this unparalleled victory over the most splendid orator and popular man of his opponents, against the combined assaults of the Whig press and the Whig speakers, and with but a lukewarm support from many of his own political associates. Never were the Whigs more confident of success, while the Democracy, disheartened by a succession of defeats, looked upon the contest as almost hopeless."

The Whig Editors have been making themselves merry over the division and strife of the Democrats in this District. They appear to forget the state of affairs in their own party in the Edenton and Mountain Districts; and they also seem to have lost sight of the fact that on the questions of Free Suffrage and a State Convention they are hopelessly divided. These Editors would do well to look at home and cure the breaches in their own ranks, before coming forward to advise Democrats as to what they should do.

The Democrats of this District, it is true, have been divided, not on principle, but about men; but divisions of this sort must, in the very nature of things, soon terminate. There are some six thousand and five hundred Democrats in this District, and we venture to say that, so far as principles are concerned, they are together almost to a man. Future contests will show this to be so.

We learn that Mr. Patrick McGowan, of this place, has been appointed Mail Agent upon the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, in place of Mr. H. H. Potter, removed. This is an excellent appointment. Mr. McGowan is a steady and industrious man, of undoubted integrity; and the business of the Department on this line will be entirely safe in his hands. In addition to this he has been for many years, a consistent and active platform Democrat; and both his Democracy and his business qualifications have been repeatedly endorsed by the Democratic members of our State Senate.

We are indebted to the publishers, A. S. Barnes & Co., through Mr. Turner, of this City, for a copy of the "Youth's Manual of Geography, combined with History and Astronomy," by James Montieith, of New York. This is the first edition. The work appears to be a useful one.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS. The scourge was still on the increase on Sunday last. The report of the board of health for the past twenty-four hours ending on Saturday, exhibits 163 deaths from yellow fever.

## RAILROAD MASSACRES.

The recent slaughter by Railroads has occasioned, and justly, much feeling in the public mind. These accidents, as they are called, but really massacres, have occurred of late almost as if they had been arranged as a part of the business of the Roads. We scarcely shake off the feeling of sadness occasioned by one of these calamities before we are startled by another, and yet another; indeed, for the last two weeks the telegraphic items of our Northern exchanges have been mostly devoted to accounts of these collisions and their dreadful results. Is there no remedy for it? The New York Times makes the following suggestions:

"One thing is very certain. These accidents are all unnecessary. Means have been devised for preventing them:—and everybody knows precisely how it can be done. We can call to mind scarcely a single Railroad disaster, which has not been due to causes which could easily have been prevented. A double track will render collisions from opposing trains absolutely impossible. So will a time-table properly prepared and strictly followed. Every Railroad company has at its command the ways and means of so organizing its operations as to render such accidents impossible. The one thing needful—the only thing needful—is to compel their use. Railway companies must be required to put and keep in active, constant and vigilant operation the means by which these accidents shall be prevented. How can this be done?"

Money has done greater wonders than this, and the law of money is undoubtedly a principle to which we can successfully appeal. We have often spoken of it before, and the history of the past few months strengthens our convictions. We must make such laws that every railroad accident will tell upon the stock of the Company. Let it be understood that such a catastrophe as yesterday transpired on the Providence and Worcester Road, would subject the Company to the loss of as much money as would lay a new track over the whole length, and we shall hear much less frequently of their occurrence."

The Times may be right—the only way to prevent these accidents may be to draw on the pockets of the stockholders; but then there is criminal negligence or recklessness, there ought to be death-punishment. Engineers who, from negligence, run the cars off the track, or who deliberately or carelessly run into each other, thereby causing death or wounds, ought to be visited with the heaviest punishment; and superintendents or agents, under whose directions engineers thus drive to destruction, ought to be brought in also for their share of punishment. We very seldom hear of Railroad accidents in Europe, and this is because Railroading there has been brought to perfection. The Roads, in the first place, are of the best kind; and then they are managed with an iron-like system, which, when accidents do occur, at once fixes the blame on the guilty and ensures prompt and condign punishment.

## ENGLAND AND CUBA.

The Washington Star, speaking of the secret treaty between England and Spain in relation to Cuba, says:

"THE SECRET TREATY BETWEEN BRITAIN AND SPAIN is, doubtless, the subject of more serious concern with the Government of the United States, than any other question now before the world. Indeed, it bids fair to prove to be the most important matter handled by the present Administration. England, in forcing Russia to demand of the Sultan the cession of the province of Tauris, in lieu of the 80,000,000 roubles due her."

A Frenchman, named Edward Reynaud, has been arrested at Southampton on the charge of having conspired with others to murder the French Emperor. He was taken to London for examination.

THE MARKETS. London, August 2. A very favorable change has occurred in the weather, which has had a good effect on the wheat crop. The reports of the spread of the potato disease are conflicting, but on the whole, satisfactory.

At Market Lane, yesterday, wheat was dull but some parcels brought 2s. per quarter advance. Foreign wheat was hardly maintained. Flour inactive but firm. Corn in demand. Tea firm.

Money was generally unchanged, but securities had a downward tendency. Money was in increased demand; Consols had declined to 87½ a 97½. Best bills 4½ per cent. discount. Houses had raised their rates 4 per cent.

Richardson & Brother say that owing to the fine weather, breadstuffs were quieter, and wheat and flour in limited demand at the prices of the preceding Tuesday.

Lead had further advanced, with an increasing demand. The stock was moderate. Beef and Pork were wanted. In Bacon a fair business was doing. Shoulders had declined to 30s. Cheese was much looked for.

Provincial Markets. At Manchester trade was satisfactory. At Birmingham there was more firmness in Iron. Harro Market. Hayre, Aug. 3. Sales of Cotton for the week 4,000 bales, at 74 a 95¢ for Orleans.

We acknowledge the receipt from the publisher, W. D. Cooke, of a copy of the Revolutionary History of North Carolina, a point of typography, it will compare favorably with any work done at the North; in fact, the execution is beautiful as an addition to the History of the State. These compilations are invaluable. The researches of men so learned as Hawks, Swain and Graham, could not fail to disentomb from the records of the past, evidence enough to place North Carolina first in the ranks of patriotism, and to bring to light facts for the establishment of her claims which her supineness had permitted to be in darkness.

The compilation contains the Lectures of Rev. F. L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D., before the Historical Society of New York, having for its subject the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The lectures of Hon. D. L. Swain, LL. D., before the Historical Society of the University of North Carolina, the subject the British invasion of North Carolina, and the lecture of Hon. W. A. Graham, LL. D., before the Historical Society of New York upon the same subject, to which, as is prefixed, an account of the Battle of Alamance. The work is prettily illustrated with Engravings, and should command an extensive sale.

Raleigh Register. We are also indebted to Mr. Cooke for a copy of this interesting and valuable work.

ALABAMA. We expressed great confidence, some days since, that the official returns from the elections in Alabama would exhibit a splendid Democratic triumph. The returns have not reached us; but the information received is sufficient to satisfy us, beyond a peradventure, that our predictions are fully realized. The Democracy have elected a democratic Governor, six of the seven members of Congress, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature. We have no doubt that the Alabama delegation in the next Congress will be composed of the following gentlemen:

First district. P. Phillips, democrat.  
Second " J. M. Abernethy, indep't.  
Third " S. W. Harris, democrat.  
Fourth " W. R. Smith, democrat.  
Fifth " S. Houston, democrat.  
Sixth " W. R. Cobb, democrat.  
Seventh " I. F. Dowell, democrat.

The seventh district was represented in the last Congress by the Hon. Alexander White, and the second by the Hon. James Abernethy, both anti-Scott Whigs.

WHEAT DECLINED. It will be seen by reference to our quotations on the fourth page, that wheat declined in this City during the last two days, from 8 to 10 cents per bushel. This is owing mainly to the unsettled state of the North, and the same article having undergone a decline in the market there. Our millers are only purchasing such as is brought to the City; deeming it imprudent to contract for lots to be delivered at some future day in the present unsettled state of the Northern markets.

Pet. Express. A FORTUNE MADE BY A MISFORTUNE. Mr. Quigley, of Bowling Green, Kentucky, it is said, bought a large quantity of tobacco last winter, expecting to ship it to the southern market before the season of low water and high freights. Unfortunately the Ohio fell before he could get his tobacco out of Green River, the consequence of which is, it has advanced in value on his hands to the amount of \$20,000.

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HUMBOLDT.

The Eastern Question—Last Prospect of a Peaceful Settlement—An Ultimatum from the Porte—The Secret Treaty between Turkey and the United States—State of the Markets, &c.

New York, August 16th. The steamer Humboldt arrived this evening from Southampton and Havre, bringing 186 passengers and Liverpool dates of the 9th inst. The America arrived at Liverpool on the 8th, and the Glasgow at Greenock on the 30th ult. Among the Humboldt's passengers is S. G. Goodrich, late Consul at Paris.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY. The Eastern question wears a less favorable aspect. It was feared that the Emperor of Russia would decline to withdraw his forces from the principalities, as stipulated in the propositions of the Three Powers. The English and French fleets would, in that case, be ordered to pass the Dardanelles, and a peaceful settlement of the dispute greatly jeopardized.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Constantinople, July 20th, states that the Porte and the representatives of the great powers had accepted the proposition of the Austrian minister, which arranged that the English and French fleets should withdraw from Besica Bay, whilst the Russians evacuated the Principalities. Turkey would then send an ambassador to open the negotiations at St. Petersburg. Conferences were also to be opened at Vienna, by the consent of Russia.

A decline in the funds has been caused at London and Paris by an article in the Constitutionnel declaring that France and England would not consent to the arrangement which had been proposed to Constantinople. Great uneasiness had also been created by a decree of the Czar, ordering a fresh levy of recruits throughout the Empire. This was interpreted as looking to war.

The statement is reiterated that the United States had offered to assist the Porte with money and active forces.

The intelligence from the Principalities was important. Moldavia had declared itself independent of the Porte, and refused to pay further tribute. A similar movement is expected in Wallachia.

It is asserted that the Porte intends addressing an ultimatum to Russia, who, after paying due regard to the rights of the Sultan's Christian subjects, that sovereign declares, that if, in spite of these repeated assurances, the Czar should persist in offering war, the Porte is resolved to accept it, but that the responsibility must lie with Russia. It is also asserted that this document has been communicated to the ambassadors of France and England.

Orders have been sent to the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia, ordering them to quit the Principalities and retire to the right bank of the Danube. The Egyptian fleet arrived at Constantinople on the 19th ult., with 12,000 men.

Admiral Doudanis, of the English fleet, with all his captains, had been on a reconnaissance of the fortresses.

Another ministerial crisis was feared at Constantinople. There was a rumor in Vienna of a secret treaty between the United States and the Porte, and the probable cession of Maronavia. Three American frigates were said to be in the Bosphorus.

Russia had demanded of the Czar the cession of the province of Tauris, in lieu of the 80,000,000 roubles due her.

A Frenchman, named Edward Reynaud, has been arrested at Southampton on the charge of having conspired with others to murder the French Emperor. He was taken to London for examination.

THE MARKETS. London, August 2. A very favorable change has occurred in the weather, which has had a good effect on the wheat crop. The reports of the spread of the potato disease are conflicting, but on the whole, satisfactory.

At Market Lane, yesterday, wheat was dull but some parcels brought 2s. per quarter advance. Foreign wheat was hardly maintained. Flour inactive but firm. Corn in demand. Tea firm.

Money was generally unchanged, but securities had a downward tendency. Money was in increased demand; Consols had declined to 87½ a 97½. Best bills 4½ per cent. discount. Houses had raised their rates 4 per cent.

Richardson & Brother say that owing to the fine weather, breadstuffs were quieter, and wheat and flour in limited demand at the prices of the preceding Tuesday.

Lead had further advanced, with an increasing demand. The stock was moderate. Beef and Pork were wanted. In Bacon a fair business was doing. Shoulders had declined to 30s. Cheese was much looked for.

Provincial Markets. At Manchester trade was satisfactory. At Birmingham there was more firmness in Iron. Harro Market. Hayre, Aug. 3. Sales of Cotton for the week 4,000 bales, at 74 a 95¢ for Orleans.

We acknowledge the receipt from the publisher, W. D. Cooke, of a copy of the Revolutionary History of North Carolina, a point of typography, it will compare favorably with any work done at the North; in fact, the execution is beautiful as an addition to the History of the State. These compilations are invaluable. The researches of men so learned as Hawks, Swain and Graham, could not fail to disentomb from the records of the past, evidence enough to place North Carolina first in the ranks of patriotism, and to bring to light facts for the establishment of her claims which her supineness had permitted to be in darkness.

The compilation contains the Lectures of Rev. F. L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D., before the Historical Society of New York, having for its subject the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The lectures of Hon. D. L. Swain, LL. D., before the Historical Society of the University of North Carolina, the subject the British invasion of North Carolina, and the lecture of Hon. W. A. Graham, LL. D., before the Historical Society of New York upon the same subject, to which, as is prefixed, an account of the Battle of Alamance. The work is prettily illustrated with Engravings, and should command an extensive sale.

Raleigh Register. We are also indebted to Mr. Cooke for a copy of this interesting and valuable work.

ALABAMA. We expressed great confidence, some days since, that the official returns from the elections in Alabama would exhibit a splendid Democratic triumph. The returns have not reached us; but the information received is sufficient to satisfy us, beyond a peradventure, that our predictions are fully realized. The Democracy have elected a democratic Governor, six of the seven members of Congress, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature. We have no doubt that the Alabama delegation in the next Congress will be composed of the following gentlemen:

First district. P. Phillips, democrat.  
Second " J. M. Abernethy, indep't.  
Third " S. W. Harris, democrat.  
Fourth " W. R. Smith, democrat.  
Fifth " S. Houston, democrat.  
Sixth " W. R. Cobb, democrat.  
Seventh " I. F. Dowell, democrat.

The seventh district was represented in the last Congress by the Hon. Alexander White, and the second by the Hon. James Abernethy, both anti-Scott Whigs.

WHEAT DECLINED. It will be seen by reference to our quotations on the fourth page, that wheat declined in this City during the last two days, from 8 to 10 cents per bushel. This is owing mainly to the unsettled state of the North, and the same article having undergone a decline in the market there. Our millers are only purchasing such as is brought to the City; deeming it imprudent to contract for lots to be delivered at some future day in the present unsettled state of the Northern markets.

Pet. Express. A FORTUNE MADE BY A MISFORTUNE. Mr. Quigley, of Bowling Green, Kentucky, it is said, bought a large quantity of tobacco last winter, expecting to ship it to the southern market before the season of low water and high freights. Unfortunately the Ohio fell before he could get his tobacco out of Green River, the consequence of which is, it has advanced in value on his hands to the amount of \$20,000.

## EXTRAORDINARY MORTALITY FROM THE HEAT OF THE WEATHER.

The New York Tribune of yesterday gives a list of about 220 deaths, and 50 or 60 others prostrated in that city, Brooklyn and Williamsburg, during the last six days, from the excessive heat of the weather, and adds:

"The frightful heat of the last week seems to have culminated on Saturday in a degree of heat more fatal than any ever before known, at least so far as the mortality thereby occasioned shows. The number is entirely unparalleled, so far as we know, in the history of the world. It is perfectly horrible, and betrays not only unequalled heat, but in many cases, most unaccountable carelessness on the part of the victims. There were no less than 113 deaths from heat in the city on Saturday and Sunday, besides 18 others who were stricken down and are lying ill. Fifteen of the dead were natives of Ireland, three of Germany, two of Scotland, and one of England. The nativity of many is unknown. On Sunday the layers of the congregation of St. James' Church, in Brooklyn, were offered up for no less than 28 persons who died during the past week from illness produced by the present unusually warm state of the weather, and for eight others who lie dangerously ill."

We attribute this scene to several causes. First, heat, second, alcohol; third, pestilential filth. The thermometer was above 100 degrees in the shade, almost every day, and the heat endured by those fully exposed to the sun, was often as much as 115 degrees!

In Brooklyn, the number of deaths from sun stroke is 58, besides 19 others who were prostrated. At Troy, N. Y., there have been 14 cases of coup de soleil, nearly all fatal.

The Tribune also says: "From various accounts received, we should judge that at least a hundred horses have been killed, in the mean time, in this city alone. All sorts of business in the travelling line has been retarded; railroad trains, relays, omnibuses reduced to half speed, and pedestrianism brought almost to a standstill. Another such week would outrival in mortality the height of the cholera of 1849."

The number of deaths last week is reported at 585; but the returns do not extend to last Saturday, the heaviest mortality having occurred too late to be included in Saturday's report.

Every city, town and hamlet in the neighborhood has suffered in like proportion, and even in the driest regions of country (the Eastern bank of the Hudson) the complaint of the heat has been equal in all but deaths.

The Times says the number of deaths from heat on Sunday, were as follows: in New York 100; Brooklyn 26; Williamsburg 3, and Jersey City—3 total 132 in one day.

All the New York papers mention a report that a number of the servant girls at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and in the neighborhood, died on Saturday. The number it is said ranged from 20 to 40. The Sun of yesterday says:

"The city reporters, who visited the hotel on account of the rumors, received no satisfaction in answer to their inquiries. So far as we can learn, some three or four had died up to last night. One boy was lying dead in the street, and another in a room, used as apartments for the servants. In another room three or four of the servant girls were lying in a doubtful condition; the room adjoining was also occupied as a temporary hospital. Two of the girls were on Saturday morning carried to the hospital in a dangerous condition."

WASHINGTON GOSSIP. Washington, Aug. 14, 1853. From reliable quarters I learn that the many important questions connected with our foreign affairs are just now receiving the anxious consideration and attention of the honorable Secretary of State and his accomplished assistant, Dudley Mann, Esq. Disregarding, for the present, minor matters connected with our foreign relations, it cannot be doubted that the following subjects are of momentous and imposing interest:

First—The kidnapping of Kosztz in Smyrna. Second—The incarceration of Capt. Gibson by the Dutch authorities.

Third—The fishery difficulties; and Fourth—The alleged interference of England with slavery in the Island of Cuba.

It is currently reported that the documents relating to the efforts of her Britannic Majesty's ministers to promote the abolition of involuntary servitude in the "Queen of the Antilles," have, for the most part been committed to the keeping of Secretary Davis and his confidential agents, and that the Executive should an emergency arise, to maintain at all hazards the interests of his Southern friends.

The President and Messrs. Marcy and Mann will give to the other subjects their enlightened consideration and undivided attention; and the public, irrespective of party, entertain the belief, the conviction that whatever may be decided will be for the public weal—the maintenance unimpaired of our national honor.

Washington Republic. EARLY RISING REQUIRED BY A WILL. In the will of the late Mr. James Seargeant, of Leicester, is the following clause:

"As my nephews are fond of indulging themselves in bed in the morning, and as I wish to prove to the satisfaction of my executors that they have got out of bed in the morning, and either employed themselves in business, or taken exercise in the open air, from five till eight o'clock every morning, from the 5th of April to the 10th of October, being three hours each day; and from seven till nine o'clock in the morning from the 10th of October to the 5th of April being two hours every morning; this is to be done for some years, during the first seven years, to the satisfaction of my executors, who may excuse them in case of illness, but the task must be done with vigor; and from seven till nine o'clock in the morning they are well; and if they will not do this, they shall not receive any share of my property. Temperance makes the faculties clear, and exercise makes them vigorous. It is temperance and exercise united that can alone insure the fittest state for mental or bodily exertion."

Later from Texas. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14th. Advice from Galveston August 9th, brings no definite return of the election. The crops promised well. Gen. Mirabeau Lamar died at San Antonio on the 6th.

Relief for New Orleans. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14. The collections in this city in aid of the sufferers by the yellow fever at New Orleans, now amounts to \$11,400.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13. The contributions for New Orleans have now reached \$20,000. Paul Julien proposes a concert in aid of the fund.

Outrageous Attempt to Destroy Life on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, &c. WHEELING, Aug. 13th. A man named Martin Malvey, lately in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was arrested at Cameron, near Wheeling, this morning upon the awful charge of designedly throwing the passenger train of cars off the track, by unhooking and misplacing a switch on Thursday last, near that place. Mr. Bogard, an intelligent farmer in the neighborhood, testified that about an hour previous to the arrival of the train from Baltimore, on the day of the accident, he was driving a team homeward, and as he reached the brow of a high hill that overlooks the track, he observed Malvey to approach the switch, and deliberately take a key from his pocket, unlock the ball or lever, and leave it in that state. Supposing him to be in the service of the company, and acting in obedience to orders, Mr. Bogard said nothing about his discovery, until after he learned the train had run off the switch on account of Malvey's derangement of it. The prisoner was taken to Mountaineer, on the Ohio river, and safely lodged in jail to await his trial.

Nothing can excite a want of charity to a fellow in distress. He is poor, perhaps through his own folly, or that of his ancestors; and we are rich perhaps through our own roguery or that of our ancestors; we need not be affected by the difference of merit as the reason for a difference of condition.

Four parties are now in the field surveying routes for the great railroad to the Pacific. "The Pacific Railroad," say the prophets, "is to be the topic of the next session of Congress."

The number of exhibitors who display their wares in the New York Crystal Palace, is six thousand.

DIED. On the 6th inst., in Newbern, N. C., Rev. Wm. P. Bidle, of Orange county, N. C., and formerly of Princess Anne county, Va., aged 64 years. He was a devoted Baptist minister of great worth and usefulness. Having lived the life of a true Christian, he died in the prospect of a glorious reward.

## Another Dreadful Railroad Accident—More than 200 Persons Killed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 13. It is my painful duty to inform you of another dreadful and terribly destructive railroad accident which occurred on the Providence Railroad this morning, by which sixteen to twenty persons have been killed and probably twenty to forty wounded—some fatally, and others very seriously.

The particulars will be forwarded as soon as received. [SECOND DISPATCH.] More of the Railroad Accident.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 13. The accident occurred about 8 o'clock this morning. The train from Whitinsville with a very large excursion party of ladies and gentlemen on board, on its way to Providence, came in collision with the regular train from Providence. The crash was fearful. Both trains were going at full speed. The locomotives were completely driven into each other, and a large number of the cars were thrown off the track, and smashed into fragments.

The passengers, ladies and gentlemen and children, were thrown violently out, some crushed under the wheels, and others literally jammed up among the ruins. The scene was truly appalling in the extreme. The shrieks of the wounded and dying made the blood run cold.

As far as can be ascertained about twenty men, women and children were killed instantly, and some twelve or fifteen so dreadfully mangled that no hope is entertained for their lives. Many others slightly and some dangerously injured. Most of the killed and wounded are from Uxbridge and Whitinsville.

The pastor of Grace Church, at Uxbridge, is among the killed. The names of others I have not ascertained. The scene is heart-rending. The dead and dying are lying about in all directions—some still under the ruins. Physicians are in attendance, and doing all their power to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.] WORCESTER, Aug. 12, 2 P. M. The collision of the two trains is represented as terrific, as both were going at a high speed. On the Uxbridge train the third passenger car leaped over the second, killing three persons who were sleeping from the windows. A boy had his arm completely torn from the socket. The dead were terribly mangled. Nine persons were taken from the wreck dead, and laid side by side at Valley Falls, presenting a heart-rending spectacle. It is estimated that twenty have been killed, and forty or more wounded.

Uxbridge and Valley Falls is on the Providence & Worcester Railroad, just above its junction with the Boston & Providence Road.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.] WORCESTER, August 12th, 9 P. M. The accident took place on the Providence and Worcester, and not on the Boston and Worcester Railroad as first stated. The train was composed of six excursionists from Uxbridge, Northbridge, and other manufacturing towns along the route. So far 16 dead bodies have been taken from the wreck, most of whom are factory operatives, and it is feared others will yet be found. About 25 were wounded, some of them so badly as to preclude all hope of their recovery. The trains were going at a high speed, and the collision was so violent that the engines were driven into each other. A corner-jury has been summoned to hold an inquest over the dead.

Still Another Rail Road Accident. WHEELING, Aug. 12th. The express passenger train from Baltimore, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, yesterday afternoon, was thrown off the track when passing through a switch at Cameron, 27 miles from this city. The ball or lever fell down, which by changing the track threw three of the cars, crowded with passengers, entirely off. They were upset, but, strange to say, out of over 100 ladies and gentlemen on board, only one was seriously wounded. Some 30 or 40 were slightly bruised and scratched. John V. L. McMahon, of Baltimore, who was in the train, was buried in coal-dust, but not in the least degree injured. An investigation into the cause of the disaster by the officers of the road establishes that the switch had not been used that day, and had been properly placed and secured after being last used, but that at about an hour previous to the accident, two men, lately discharged from the company's service, had been seen handling the ball, and it is supposed that they designed to run the train off as a matter of revenge. They will be arrested on the charge to-night.

The passengers afterwards held a meeting and acquitted the company of all blame. Much alarm was felt at first, which gave way to indignation against the offenders. The travel on the road is rapidly increasing, and passengers are loud in its praise.

Deaths from Heat, &c. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14. There were five deaths yesterday from the effect of the heat—among them was General Bennett, who was taken sick at the Assayer's office of the Mint, where he had received an appointment on Wednesday. General Bennett served as a Captain in the Pennsylvania volunteers in the Mexican war, and afterwards he was elected General of the Second Brigade. He was employed in a room where the thermometer stood at 160 degrees.

Later from Mexico. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14. The steamer Texas has arrived from Vera Cruz with dates to the 8th inst. Among her passengers are Captain Mordecai and the Gardner investigating commission.

The government has called upon the governors of the different States for correct returns of all foreigners without licenses, intending to subject them to fine and imprisonment.

Later from Texas. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14th. Advice from Galveston August 9th, brings no definite return of the election. The crops promised well. Gen. Mirabeau Lamar died at San Antonio on the 6th.

Relief for New Orleans. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14. The collections in this city in aid of the sufferers by the yellow fever at New Orleans, now amounts to \$11,400.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13. The contributions for New Orleans have now reached \$20,000. Paul Julien proposes a concert in aid of the fund.

Outrageous Attempt to Destroy Life on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, &c. WHEELING, Aug. 13th. A man named Martin Malvey, lately in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was arrested at Cameron, near Wheeling, this morning upon the awful charge of designedly throwing the passenger train of cars off the track, by unhooking and misplacing a switch on Thursday last, near that place. Mr. Bogard, an intelligent farmer in the neighborhood, testified that about an hour previous to the arrival of the train from Baltimore, on the day of the accident, he was driving a team homeward, and as he reached the brow of a high